9123183 S8340-3

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security Department

Isiah Turner, *Commissioner*

Prepared by the
Labor Market and
Economic Analysis Branch
Olympia, WA 98504
(206) 753-5142

In cooperation with
the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

Volume 9, Number 8 August 1985

HIGHLIGHTS

Summer Layoffs at Public Schools Lowers Employment

Total employment in Washington State fell 30,300 between June and July largely because of the termination of thousands of noncertified public school employees for the summer, including cafeteria workers, bus drivers and other nonteaching personnel. Unemployment, however, remained relatively stable over the month, dropping from 175,100 to 174,300. Few of the terminated school employees were seeking new jobs for the summer. Most chose to wait to be recalled in September. Since they were not looking for work, they were not counted as unemployed. The temporary withdrawal of these individuals from the labor force,

	July 1985* (Prel.)	June 1985* (Rev.)	July 1984
Civilian Labor Force	2,109,300	2,140,400	2,063,200
Total Employment	1,935,000	1,965,300	1,874,500
Total Unemployment	174,300	175,100	188,700
State Unemployment Rate	8.3	8.2	9.1
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	7.4	7.5	7.5

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

Unemployment Stable

however, did affect the jobless rate. With unemployment nearly the same in July as June, the decline in the size of the work force boosted the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labor force from 8.2 to 8.3 percent. The change was about normal for the period. After seasonal adjustment in fact, the unemployment rate edged down from 8.6 to 8.5 percent over the month.

Seasonal Gains In Food Processing and Construction

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell 21,000 in July. Aside from the seasonal decline in education, major changes included seasonal increases in food processing and construction and further growth in aerospace employment. The settlement of a labor dispute increased the job total in air transportation.

Strawberry Harvest Ends, Rasberry Harvest In Full Swing

Employment in agriculture declined with the completion of the strawberry harvest, the cherry harvest in the Yakima area, and the near completion of apple thinning. Harvest activity continued to furnish thousands of jobs in July, however, with the raspberry harvest in full swing, the cherry harvest at higher elevations and apricot picking. Cucumbers and other summer vegetables were also being harvested in several areas around the state.

Economy Strong--Overall

Problems persist in several of the state's manufacturing industries; especially lumber, aluminum, and shipbuilding. Nonetheless, a comparison of labor force statistics for this July with year ago data reveals a strong overall economy. Total employment in July was up 60,500 over the year with a gain of 48,000 in nonagricultural wage and salary employment. Services (up 15,800) and trade (up 13,900) posted the largest gains, but sizable expansions were also credited to construction (up 4,900) and aerospace (up 9,600).

The job expansion over the year was more than sufficient to provide employment to persons newly entering the state's labor force. The working age population of the state rose about 33,000 between 1984 and 1985, while labor force participation was also increasing. Nevertheless unemployment fell 14,400 over the year, and the unemployment rate dropped from 9.1 percent in July 1984 to 8.3 percent this July.

Local Area Developments

Unemployment rates in the state's three major metropolitan areas remained fairly stable between June and July, but there were substantial changes in other areas. The jobless rate in the Seattle area fell from 6.9 to 6.8 percent, while Spokane's rate rose one-tenth of a point to 7.7 percent in July. The rate in the Tacoma Metropolitan Area was unchanged over the month at 8.9 percent. Metropolitan areas with more pronounced changes included Vancouver and Yakima.

Fewer Jobless in Vancouver More Jobless in Yakima

In the Vancouver area the unemployment rate dropped from 9.6 to 8.9 percent between June and July as some of the apparel workers laid off in June were recalled. In contrast, the jobless rate in the Yakima area rose from 11.2 to 13.4 percent over the month because of an earlier than usual completion of the cherry harvest and related packing-shipping activity. This year's sweet cherry crop in the Yakima area was down 50 percent from last year because of freezing weather this spring.

Unemployment Unchanged in Lumber Counties But Up in Some Agricultural Areas

In the nonmetropolitan counties, the overall jobless rate for counties dependent on the lumber industry was unchanged over the month. There were significant changes in some agricultural counties, however, because of the volatile nature of crop harvests and related processing activity. In Columbia County the unemployment rate rose from 6.1 to 9.4 percent because of the completion of asparagus processing. Numerically, however, unemployment in this sparsely populated county rose only 30, from 180 to 210. The jobless rate in Walla Walla County increased from 5.7 to 6.5 percent over the month with potato processing over until this year's crop is harvested. Skagit County's unemployment rate, on the other hand, fell from 10.7 to 9.8 percent between June and July as canneries hired workers to process peas, raspberries and stawberries.

Manufacturing Industries

Factories Add 1,800 Workers In July

Manufacturing employment in Washington State rose 1,800 between June and July with the largest expansions in aerospace (up 1,000) and food products (up 800). Pulp and paper payrolls rose 300 and apparel added 200 as some workers were recalled after a layoff in June. The lumber industry posted a less than normal July increase of 100, while "other transportation equipment" fell 500 with the shipbuilding sector continuing to decline.

Manufacturing Up 5,600 Over The Year Thanks to Aerospace

Over the year, manufacturing employment rose 5,600 in Washington State. Aerospace alone added 9,600, but its gain was partially offset by losses in lumber (off 3,800), primary metals (off 1,200), and "other transportation equipment"--mainly shipbuilding (off 2,100). Although relatively small, expansions were also noted in fabricated metals, electronic equipment, instruments, printing-publishing and chemicals.

Foreign Competition Stiff for Manufacturers

Manufacturing firms nationally and in this state continue to face stiff competition from foreign firms. A major factor has been the increase in the value of the dollar in relation to other currencies, which makes U.S. goods more expensive than goods manufactured abroad. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, the value of the U.S. dollar has increased 53 percent against other currencies from its 1980 low to its peak last February. Reflecting the increased value of the dollar, the U.S. balance of trade in manufactured products dropped from a $17.4 billion surplus in 1980 to a deficit of $80.7 billion in 1984. According to the U.S. Treasury Secretary, the increased value of the dollar accounted for between one-third and one-half of the overall trade deficit. Other factors cited were the relatively strong recovery in the U.S. economy, reduced foreign purchases by cash-short developing countries, and restricted U.S. access to Japanese and other foreign markets. One positive result of the manufacturing import glut is the easing of inflation. Lower priced foreign goods have helped keep the lid on the prices of American made products.

Boeing to Add 2,600

Developments in aerospace continue to brighten the employment outlook in Washington State. The Boeing Company announced in early August that it would add 2,600 workers in the Puget Sound area by the end of the year. According to company officials the outlook in the commerical airplane business continues to improve. Boeing now expects to deliver 200 planes this year instead of the 194 originally forecast. Air passenger traffic has increased over the year and the surplus of used airliners has now been absorbed. This has significantly boosted the demand for new aircraft.

Shipbuilding Outlook Grim

In contrast to aerospace, the outlook in shipbuilding continues to deteriorate. Employment in "other transportation equipment," mainly shipbuilding, dropped another 500 in July and was 2,100 below its year-earlier level. Prospects for the industry are gloomy. In the past four years 25 of the nation's 110 shipyards have closed, and the Shipbuilders Council of America expects another 35 yards to shut down by the end of the decade. Foreign competition is a major factor in the decline of the industry in the United States. According to the International Trade Commission, South Korea and Japan can build the same commercial ship twice as fast as any American shipyard at half the cost. Korean shipyard workers are paid $2 an hour while American shipworkers average $11 an hour. The Korean government also offers favorable financial terms to companies which have ships built there. Domestically, West Coast shipyards are at a competitive disadvantage because of higher wage rates than paid in East Coast and Gulf Coast shipyards.

Fire Hazard Conditions Curtail Logging

Lumber employment rose 100 in July, but well below seasonal expectations. Aside from continuing competition from Canada, fire hazard conditions in logging areas due to hot-dry weather caused numerous temporary shutdowns in July. Average weekly hours in the lumber and wood products industry fell from 40.6 hours in June to 34.7 hours in July as a result. Average weekly earnings were also down sharply, from $481.11 to $404.26.

Longview Mill To Reopen

Favorable news in the industry was the reopening of the Exeter sawmill in Longview following the acceptance of a new contract by its employees. Approximately 20 workers were to return to work in August. The mill will be converted to cut hardwood exclusively. About 100 more workers will be recalled once the mill is reconstructed. The mill, part of the Northwest Hardwood Division of The Weyerhaeuser Company, had employed up to 150 workers before its shut down in April.

Food Processing Employment Up But Lucky Lager Brewery to Close

Employment in food processing rose 800 in July. The increase was seasonal, but greater than normal. Cool weather in June and exceptionally hot weather in July resulted in an overlap in the processing of peas, strawberries and raspberries. A more significant development was the announced closure of the 129 year-old Lucky Lager Brewery in Vancouver. Brewing was stopped in August, and the plant will close when inventories are depleted. The plant is owned by the same firm which owns the Olympia Brewery. Brands formally produced in the Lucky Brewery will now be brewed at the Olympia plant. The Olympia Brewery is operating well below capacity.

Pulp Employment Up, Strike Ends

Employment in pulp and paper products rose 300 in July mainly because of the recall of laid off workers. Approximately 400 workers in the industry were involved in a labor dispute in June and July. The dispute, however, has since been settled, which will be reflected in the August employment estimate for the industry.

Fairchild Chooses Japan For Expansion

Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation has decided to expand its microchip manufacturing in Japan rather than build a second computer chip plant in Puyallup. At least for the immediate future, the decision means that Fairchild will employ 1,000 workers in Puyallup rather than the 3,000 originally planned. Once a strongly positive element in the U.S. balance of trade, computer and electronics equipment is now contributing to the trade deficit.

Aluminum Down
Mead Workers Accept New Agreement
Goldendale Workers Reject Concessions

Aluminum employment dropped another 100 in July and was down 600 over the year. Kaiser Aluminum workers at the Mead smelter agreed to a cost-cutting agreement by a margin of 294 to 253, which will result in a decline of 86 workers this fall through attrition and early retirements. After the agreement, the company accepted an offer from the Bonneville Power Administration for power to serve four potlines at Mead and two and one-half potlines in Tacoma for the next ten months.

Union workers at the Goldendale plant of the Commonwealth Aluminum Company, on the other hand, rejected a contract offer which proposed a $1.80 decrease in the basic hourly wage rate, the elimination of four paid holidays, extended vacations, and cost-of-living pay.

Nonmanufacturing Industries

Education Payrolls Down, Youth Employment Programs Expand

The major change in the nonmanufacturing industries in July was the termination of thousands of bus drivers, cafeteria workers, teaching aids and other noncertificated public school employees for the summer. Teachers with contracts are considered employed year around since they are paid on a twelve-month basis. Employment in public education dropped 32,500 as a result of the summer layoffs. The hiring of summer employees at parks, forests, and playgrounds offset some of the cutback in public education. Employment also expanded between June and July in special summer programs for youth (Youth Conservation Corps, Work-Experience Program, etc.). Over 6,700 youth were employed in these programs during July.

Vacation-Replacement Workers Hired

Services employment also fell in July because of the end of the regular school year, in this case because of layoffs at private schools and colleges which are included in the services classification. Summer layoffs were also reported by pre-schools. The decline in services overall

was limited to 600 because of growth in other service industries. Hotels and motels added workers because of increasing tourist business. Temporary employment agencies hired workers needed by businesses to replace regular vacationing workers.

Services Leads Year-To-Year Expansion

The services industry added 15,800 workers over the year to lead the expansion in the state. Business services rose 5,700 to post the largest gain. The major gain in this classification was at temporary help agencies, which has developed into a growth industry. Employment by these firms rose 2,000 over the year. Health services rose 3,600 over the year with most of the gain at the offices of physicians, dentists and other health practitioners. Employment at hospitals declined slightly over the year. The decline at hospitals represents a sharp change from several years of growth. The reversal likely reflects over expansion in recent years and competition from medical clinics.

Hospital Employment Down

Trade Employment Slips

Following an increase of 7,900 in June, employment in wholesale and retail trade slipped 200 in July. Service stations added workers because of increased tourist business but apparel stores cut back following June sales. Restaurants that contract with schools to provide food services also laid off employees.

Fast Food Restaurants Still Growing

Employment in trade expanded substantially over the year, adding 13,900 new jobs. Over one-half of the gain was at eating and drinking places, mainly fast food restaurants where growth shows no sign of slowing. Food stores, automobile dealers and service stations also posted healthy gains over the year. General merchandise and apparel stores, however, reported no change over the 12-month period.

National Retail Sales Up In July

The U.S. Department of Commerce reported national retail sales rose 0.4 percent in July to post the first gain since April. The July increase occurred despite a 0.5 percent drop in car sales for the month. According to the Commerce Department, high levels of consumer confidence and lower interest rates should lead to further gains in the second half of the year.

Construction Continues Expansion But Homebuilding Lags

Employment in the building trades rose 3,500 in July and was up 4,900 over the year. Street, highway and commercial building activity was responsible for the expansion. Homebuilding continues to show little growth despite lower interest rates. Job losses and pay reductions in several of the state's manufacturing industries are discouraging purchases of new homes.

United Airlines Strike Over

Elsewhere in nonmanufacturing, employment in transportation, communications and utilities rose 1,500 in July. Much of the increase was due to the settlement of the United Airlines strike, but transportation services in general rose seasonally. Partially offsetting the expansion, however, was the termination of bus drivers by firms which contract with public schools to provide transportation services.

The National Context

Leading Indicators Up

National economic data continued to send out mixed signals in July. The Index of Leading Economic Indicators rose again, moving up 0.4 percent in July. Rising money supply accounted for almost one-half of the increase, while higher stock market prices were also an important factor. Contracts and orders for plant and equipment, building permits and sensitive material prices, however, were lower.

GNP Growth Slow

The Gross National Product (GNP) for the second quarter 1985 increased at a 2.0 percent annual rate, well below original expectations. When the year began the national administration and most private economists were forecasting a gain of 4 percent in 1985. The GNP rose 6.8 percent in 1984. A major reason for the slowdown has been the rising trade deficit. Sharply higher imports have reduced sales by domestic manufacturers and forced cutbacks in production. Since January, manufacturing employment in the United States has declined 223,000.

In July the trade deficit narrowed sharply, but analysts view this as temporary and a reflection of a sluggish economy. Imports fell sharply, but one-third of the decline was due to a drop in petroleum imports. The decline in the dollar's exchange-rate value of about 20 percent since February is not expected to affect exports or imports until next year according to many economists. Eventually the dollar's decline, however, will reduce the trade deficit by making imports more expensive and U.S. exports less costly in foreign nations.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985
U.S. City Average	322.8	322.3	311.7	+3.6	+3.7
Seattle-Everett	322.0	xx	314.3	+2.4	N/A

CHANGES IN FREQUENCY OF PUBLICATION FOR LOCAL AREA CPIs TO BEGIN IN 1987

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will improve the sample of urban areas in which it gathers prices for the Consumer Price Index beginning in 1987. At the same time, the Bureau will publish a number of local area CPI's less frequently, including that for the Seattle-Everett area. The index for the Seattle-Everett area will be published on a semi-annual average basis beginning in 1987 rather than bi-monthly. The changes in publication frequency arise from the requirement to allocate the sample to reflect population shifts in the 1980 Census so as to provide the most accurate national CPI possible with the funds available. As a result, some local areas will no longer have samples sufficient to permit more frequent publication.

NOTE ON USE OF CPI DATA IN ESCALATOR CLAUSES

Local area CPI indexes are by-products of the national CPI program. Because each local index is a small subset of the national index, it has a smaller sample size and is, therefore, subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than the national index. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are quite similar. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics strongly urges users to consider adopting the national average CPI for use in the escalator clauses.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Jul. 1985 (Prel.)	Jun. 1985 (Rev.)	Jul. 1984 (Rev 4/)	Jun. 1984 (Rev 4/)	Numerical Change: Jun. 85 to Jul. 85	Numerical Change: Jul. 84 to Jul. 85
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.	1,682.9	1,704.0	1,634.9	1,658.4	-21.1	+48.0
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	292.5	290.7	286.9	287.3	+1.8	+5.6
Durable Goods.....	202.6	202.1	198.8	198.8	+0.5	+3.8
Lumber & Wood Products....	38.6	38.5	41.7	42.4	+0.1	-3.1
Furniture & Fixtures.....	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	-0.1	-0.2
Stone Clay & Glass Prod...	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	0.0	-0.2
Primary Metal Industries..	12.0	12.0	13.2	13.1	0.0	-1.2
Aluminum Prod.& Proc.....	7.8	7.9	8.4	8.4	-0.1	-0.6
Fabricated Metal Prod.....	10.4	10.2	9.9	9.8	+0.2	+0.5
Machinery.....	28.0	28.0	27.7	27.9	0.0	+0.3
Machinery exc. Elect.....	15.9	15.9	16.1	16.5	0.0	-0.2
Electrical & Electronic..	12.1	12.1	11.6	11.4	0.0	+0.5
Transportation Equipment..	89.1	88.6	81.6	81.0	+0.5	+7.5
Aerospace.....	76.1	75.1	66.5	65.5	+1.0	+9.6
Other Transp. Equip.....	13.0	13.5	15.1	15.5	-0.5	-2.1
Instruments & Rel. Prod...	10.6	10.6	10.3	10.2	0.0	+0.3
Misc. Manufacturing Ind...	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	-0.2	-0.1
Nondurable Goods.....	89.9	88.6	88.1	88.5	+1.3	+1.8
Food & Kindred Products...	31.6	30.8	31.0	31.1	+0.8	+0.6
Canned & Preserved Foods.	12.3	11.5	10.8	11.5	+0.8	+1.5
Apparel & Other Text.Prod.	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.5	+0.2	-0.1
Paper & Allied Products...	16.2 3/	15.9 3/	16.7	16.3	+0.3	-0.5
Printing & Publishing.....	17.1	17.2	16.6	16.7	-0.1	+0.5
Chemicals & Allied Prod...	11.4	11.3	10.3	10.7	+0.1	+1.1
Other Nondurable Goods 2/.	7.4	7.4	7.2 3/	7.2 3/	0.0	+0.2
MINING & QUARRYING.....	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION.....	86.7	83.2	81.8	80.2	+3.5	+4.9
TRANS.& PUBLIC UTILITIES....	93.1	91.6 3/	92.1	91.3	+1.5	+1.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE....	422.0	422.2	408.1	407.9	-0.2	+13.9
Wholesale Trade.....	106.5	106.5	104.1	103.1	0.0	+2.4
Retail Trade.....	315.5	315.7	304.0	304.8	-0.2	+11.5
FIN. INS. & REAL ESTATE.....	97.8	97.2	95.8	95.6	+0.6	+2.0
SERVICES.....	367.6	368.3	351.8	353.6	-0.7	+15.8
GOVERNMENT.....	320.4	348.0	315.6	339.8	-27.6	+4.8
Federal.....	71.3	70.7	70.8	69.5	+0.6	+0.5
State & Local.....	249.1	277.3	244.8	270.3	-28.2	+4.3
Education.....	113.4	145.9	111.3	144.5	-32.5	+2.1
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	-0.9	+0.2

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

3/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

4/ Revised in May 1985 due to corrections involving Education. The 1983 and 1984 annual tables have been revised and are available.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

Date: August 26, 1985
Benchmark: 1984

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	July 1985 Preliminary 1/				June 1985 Revised 1/				July 1984 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total	2,109,300	1,935,000	174,300	8.3	2,140,400	1,965,300	175,100	8.2	2,063,200	1,874,500	188,700	9.1
Bellingham MSA	54,600	49,700	4,900	9.0	53,000	48,200	4,800	9.1	51,100	46,000	5,100	10.0
Bremerton MSA	65,000	60,900	4,100	6.3	66,100	61,900	4,200	6.4	64,100	59,700	4,400	6.9
Olympia MSA	61,400	56,100	5,300	8.6	63,400	58,100	5,300	8.4	59,800	53,900	5,900	9.9
Seattle PMSA	949,000	884,600	64,400	6.8	954,500	888,300	66,200	6.9	912,900	845,000	67,900	7.4
Spokane MSA	159,500	147,200	12,300	7.7	162,900	150,500	12,400	7.6	157,500	145,200	12,300	7.8
Tacoma PMSA	194,900	177,500	17,400	8.9	196,500	179,100	17,400	8.9	191,500	172,600	18,900	9.9
Tri-Cities MSA 2/	71,700	64,500	7,200	10.0	75,500	68,600	6,900	9.1	72,700	62,400	10,300	14.2
Vancouver PMSA	94,200	85,800	8,400	8.9	97,300	88,000	9,300	9.6	92,900	83,400	9,500	10.2
Yakima MSA	89,000	77,100	11,900	13.4	89,400	79,400	10,000	11.2	88,900	76,900	12,000	13.5
Adams	7,460	6,630	830	11.1	8,350	7,680	670	8.0	7,380	6,300	1,080	14.6
Asotin	8,240	7,650	590	7.2	8,530	7,880	650	7.6	8,140	7,480	660	8.1
Clallam	19,250	17,000	2,250	11.7	19,540	17,270	2,270	11.6	20,180	17,660	2,520	12.5
Columbia	2,240	2,030	210	9.4	2,930	2,750	180	6.1	1,790	1,570	220	12.3
Cowlitz	32,740	28,570	4,170	12.7	33,560	29,370	4,190	12.5	32,940	29,120	3,820	11.6
Ferry	2,640	2,310	330	12.5	2,780	2,430	350	12.6	2,530	2,170	360	14.2
Garfield	1,200	1,120	80	6.7	1,410	1,320	90	6.4	1,210	1,130	80	6.6
Grant	24,090	21,070	3,020	12.5	26,500	23,220	3,280	12.4	23,310	19,680	3,630	15.6
Grays Harbor	28,730	25,620	3,110	10.8	29,410	26,340	3,070	10.4	29,840	25,940	3,890	13.0
Island	16,930	15,660	1,270	7.5	17,250	15,920	1,330	7.7	15,680	14,400	1,280	8.2
Jefferson	6,810	6,240	570	8.4	6,910	6,340	570	8.2	6,840	6,240	600	8.8
Kittitas	10,140	9,190	950	9.4	11,740	10,720	1,020	8.7	10,710	9,470	1,240	11.6
Klickitat	6,740	5,830	910	13.5	7,310	6,310	1,000	13.7	6,990	6,180	810	11.6
Lewis	23,840	20,930	2,910	12.2	24,470	21,610	2,860	11.7	24,470	21,320	3,150	12.9
Lincoln	4,570	4,360	210	4.6	5,330	5,090	240	4.5	4,540	4,350	190	4.2
Mason	12,220	11,110	1,110	9.1	12,150	11,240	910	7.5	11,210	10,100	1,110	9.9
Okanogan	14,950	12,630	2,320	15.5	14,670	12,500	2,170	14.8	16,070	13,330	2,740	17.1
Pacific	6,760	5,850	910	13.5	6,800	5,890	910	13.4	7,210	6,170	1,040	14.4
Pend Oreille	4,070	3,460	610	15.0	4,310	3,630	680	15.8	4,410	3,930	480	10.9
San Juan	4,760	4,550	210	4.4	4,500	4,270	230	5.1	4,760	4,560	200	4.2
Skagit	37,640	33,970	3,670	9.8	34,250	30,590	3,660	10.7	37,170	32,500	4,670	12.6
Skamania	2,750	2,370	380	13.8	2,910	2,470	440	15.1	2,560	2,170	390	15.2
Stevens	11,590	10,270	1,320	11.4	12,520	10,960	1,560	12.5	12,000	10,480	1,520	12.7
Wahkiakum	1,190	1,060	130	10.9	1,270	1,150	120	9.4	1,360	1,190	170	12.5
Walla Walla	25,820	24,150	1,670	6.5	27,160	25,610	1,550	5.7	25,640	23,790	1,850	7.2
Wenatchee Labor Area 3/	38,290	34,060	4,230	11.0	39,170	35,070	4,100	10.5	38,140	33,840	4,300	11.3
Whitman	14,320	13,890	430	3.0	16,000	15,510	490	3.1	14,730	14,290	440	3.0

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.

2/ The Tri-Cities MSA encompasses Benton and Franklin Counties.

3/ The Wenatchee Labor Area encompasses Chelan and Douglas counties.

NOTE: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

August 26, 1985
Benchmark 1984

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	July 1985 Preliminary 1/				June 1985 Revised 1/			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total	2,102,900	1,937,700	165,200	7.9	2,143,000	1,970,000	173,000	8.1
Bellingham MSA	54,400	49,800	4,600	8.5	53,100	48,300	4,800	9.0
Bremerton MSA	64,900	61,000	3,900	6.0	66,300	62,100	4,200	6.3
Olympia MSA	61,200	56,200	5,000	8.2	63,500	58,300	5,200	8.2
Seattle PMSA	947,000	885,900	61,100	6.5	955,800	890,400	65,400	6.8
King County	743,900	696,900	47,000	6.3	751,600	700,500	51,100	6.8
Snohomish County	203,100	189,000	14,100	6.9	204,400	190,000	14,400	7.0
Spokane MSA	159,000	147,400	11,600	7.3	163,200	150,900	12,300	7.5
Tacoma PMSA	194,200	177,700	16,500	8.5	196,700	179,500	17,200	8.7
Tri-Cities MSA 2/	71,400	64,600	6,800	9.5	75,600	68,800	6,800	9.0
Vancouver PMSA	94,000	86,000	8,000	8.5	97,300	88,200	9,100	9.4
Yakima MSA	88,500	77,200	11,300	12.8	89,500	79,600	9,900	11.1
Adams	7,430	6,640	790	10.6	8,360	7,700	660	7.9
Asotin	8,220	7,660	560	6.8	8,540	7,900	640	7.5
Clallam	19,150	17,020	2,130	11.1	19,550	17,310	2,240	11.5
Columbia	2,230	2,030	200	9.0	2,930	2,750	180	6.1
Cowlitz	32,560	28,610	3,950	12.1	33,570	29,440	4,130	12.3
Ferry	2,630	2,320	310	11.8	2,790	2,440	350	12.5
Garfield	1,190	1,120	70	5.9	1,410	1,320	90	6.4
Grant	23,960	21,100	2,860	11.9	26,520	23,280	3,240	12.2
Grays Harbor	28,600	25,660	2,940	10.3	29,440	26,400	3,040	10.3
Island	16,890	15,680	1,210	7.2	17,280	15,960	1,320	7.6
Jefferson	6,790	6,250	540	8.0	6,920	6,350	570	8.2
Kittitas	10,110	9,210	900	8.9	11,750	10,750	1,000	8.5
Klickitat	6,690	5,830	860	12.9	7,320	6,330	990	13.5
Lewis	23,720	20,960	2,760	11.6	24,480	21,660	2,820	11.5
Lincoln	4,560	4,360	200	4.4	5,330	5,100	230	4.3
Mason	12,170	11,120	1,050	8.6	12,170	11,270	900	7.4
Okanogan	14,850	12,650	2,200	14.8	14,670	12,530	2,140	14.6
Pacific	6,730	5,860	870	12.9	6,810	5,910	900	13.2
Pend Oreille	4,050	3,470	580	14.3	4,310	3,640	670	15.5
San Juan	4,750	4,550	200	4.2	4,500	4,280	220	4.9
Skagit	37,500	34,020	3,480	9.3	34,270	30,660	3,610	10.5
Skamania	2,730	2,370	360	13.2	2,920	2,480	440	15.1
Stevens	11,540	10,290	1,250	10.8	12,530	10,990	1,540	12.3
Wahkiakum	1,190	1,060	130	10.9	1,280	1,160	120	9.4
Walla Walla	25,770	24,190	1,580	6.1	27,200	25,670	1,530	5.6
Wenatchee Labor Area 3/	38,110	34,100	4,010	10.5	39,200	35,150	4,050	10.3
Whitman	14,320	13,910	410	2.9	16,030	15,540	490	3.1

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ Encompasses Benton and Franklin counties.
3/ Encompasses Chelan and Douglas counties.

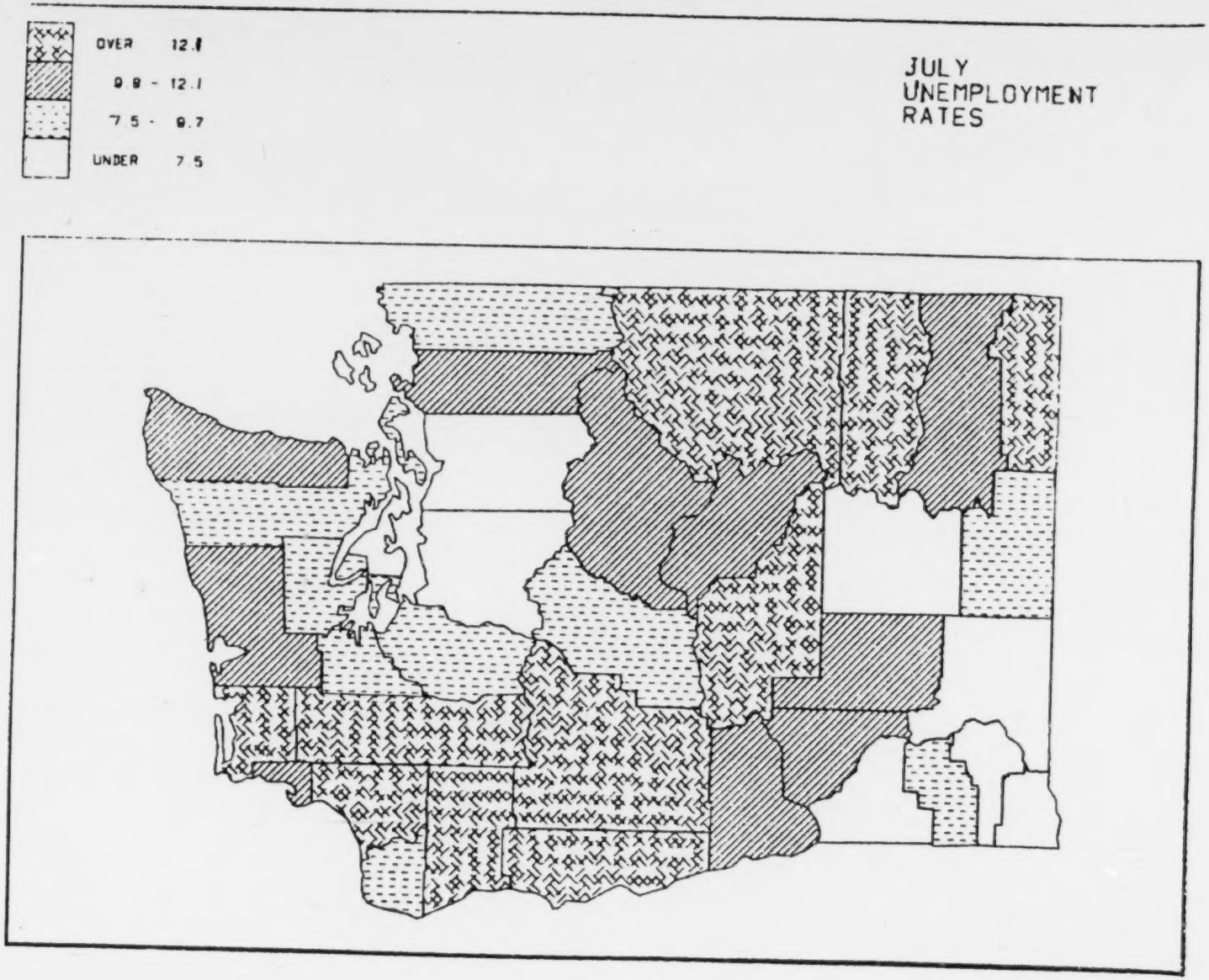
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	JUL. 1985 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		JUL 1985	JUN 1985	JUL 1984	JUL 1985	JUN 1985	JUL 1984	JUL 1985	JUN 1985	JUL 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES *	180,400	$443.02	$462.51	$441.94	37.8	39.7	38.0	$11.72	$11.65	$11.63
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber & wood products.....	34,800	404.26	481.11	412.56	34.7	40.6	36.0	11.65	11.85	11.46
Primary metal industries.....	9,200	512.42	507.05	555.41	39.6	39.8	39.9	12.94	12.74	13.92
Fabricated metal products.....	7,700	459.40	451.33	475.36	39.4	39.8	41.3	11.66	11.34	11.51
Machinery.....	16,400	370.63	396.42	344.86	37.4	40.7	35.7	9.91	9.74	9.66
Food & kindred products.....	24,500	348.94	356.82	355.67	37.2	37.6	37.4	9.38	9.49	9.51
Chemicals & allied products...	5,300	572.46	566.81	538.27	42.0	41.8	43.2	13.63	13.56	12.46
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction.....	65,100	597.80	600.41	596.78	37.2	37.2	36.5	16.07	16.14	16.35
Wholesale and retail trade.... (excludes eating & drinking places)	259,100	322.83	326.88	318.77	34.9	35.3	34.8	9.25	9.26	9.16

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages". While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earnings data.


OVER 12.1
9.8 - 12.1
7.5 - 9.7
UNDER 7.5
JULY
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATES